

Federal Communications Commission

§ 95.1013

channel 13 predicted Grade B contour but within the licensed service area.

[61 FR 32711, June 25, 1996]

Subpart G—Low Power Radio Service (LPRS)

SOURCE: 61 FR 46569, Sept. 4, 1996, unless otherwise noted.

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 61 FR 46569, Sept. 4, 1996, subpart G, consisting of §§ 95.1001–95.1019, was added to part 95, effective Oct. 4, 1996.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 95.1001 Eligibility.

An entity is authorized by rule to operate a LPRS transmitter and is not required to be individually licensed by the FCC if it is not a representative of a foreign government and if it uses the transmitter only in accordance with § 95.1009. Each entity operating a LPRS transmitter for AMTS purposes must hold an AMTS license under part 80 of this chapter.

§ 95.1003 Authorized locations.

LPRS operation is authorized:

- (a) Anywhere CB station operation is permitted under § 95.405(a); and
- (b) Aboard any vessel or aircraft of the United States, with the permission of the captain, while the vessel or aircraft is either travelling domestically or in international waters or airspace.

§ 95.1005 Station identification.

An LPRS station is not required to transmit a station identification announcement.

§ 95.1007 Station inspection.

All LPRS system apparatus must be made available for inspection upon request by an authorized FCC representative.

§ 95.1009 Permissible communications.

LPRS stations may transmit voice, data, or tracking signals as permitted in this section. Two-way voice communications are prohibited.

- (a) Auditory assistance communications (including but not limited to applications such as assistive listening devices, audio description for the blind,

and simultaneous language translation) for:

- (1) Persons with disabilities. In the context of the LPRS, the term “disability” has the meaning given to it by section 3(2)(A) of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12102(2)(A)), *i.e.*, persons with a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities of such individuals;

- (2) Persons who require language translation; or

- (3) Persons who may otherwise benefit from auditory assistance communications in educational settings.

- (b) Health care related communications for the ill.

- (c) Law enforcement tracking signals (for homing or interrogation) including the tracking of persons or stolen goods under authority or agreement with a law enforcement agency (federal, state, or local) having jurisdiction in the area where the transmitters are placed.

- (d) AMTS point-to-point network control communications.

§ 95.1011 Channel use policy.

- (a) The channels authorized to LPRS systems by this part are available on a shared basis only and will not be assigned for the exclusive use of any entity.

- (b) Those using LPRS transmitters must cooperate in the selection and use of channels in order to reduce interference and make the most effective use of the authorized facilities. Channels must be selected in an effort to avoid interference to other LPRS transmissions.

- (c) Operation is subject to the conditions that no harmful interference is caused to the United States Navy's SPASUR radar system (216.88–217.08 MHz) or to TV reception within the Grade B contour of any TV channel 13 station or within the 68 dBu predicted contour of any low power TV or TV translator station operating on channel 13.

§ 95.1013 Antennas.

- (a) The maximum allowable ERP for a station in the LPRS is 100 mW.

- (b) AMTS stations must employ directional antennas.

(c) Antennas used with LPRS units must comply with the following:

(1) For LPRS units operating entirely within an enclosed structure, e.g., a building, there is no limit on antenna height;

(2) For LPRS units not operating entirely within an enclosed structure, the tip of the antenna shall not exceed 30.5 meters (100 feet) above ground. In cases where harmful interference occurs the FCC may require that the antenna height be reduced; and

(3) The height limitation in paragraph (c)(2) of this section does not apply to LPRS units in which the antenna is an integral part of the unit.

§95.1015 Disclosure policies.

(a) Manufacturers of LPRS transmitters used for auditory assistance, health care assistance, and law enforcement tracking purposes must include with each transmitting device the following statement: “This transmitter is authorized by rule under the Low Power Radio Service (47 C.F.R. Part 95) and must not cause harmful interference to TV reception or United States Navy SPASUR installations. You do not need an FCC license to operate this transmitter. This transmitter may only be used to provide: auditory assistance to persons with disabilities, persons who require language translation, or persons in educational settings; health care services to the ill; law enforcement tracking services under agreement with a law enforcement agency; or automated maritime telecommunications system (AMTS) network control communications. Two-way voice communications and all other types of uses not mentioned above are expressly prohibited.”

(b) Prior to operating a LPRS transmitter for AMTS purposes, an AMTS licensee must notify, in writing, each television station that may be affected by such operations, as defined in §80.215(h) of this chapter. The notification provided with the station’s license application is sufficient to satisfy this requirement if no new television stations would be affected.

§95.1017 Labeling requirements.

(a) Each LPRS transmitting device shall bear the following statement in a

conspicuous location on the device: “This device may not interfere with TV reception or federal government radar, and must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.”

(b) Where an LPRS device is constructed in two or more sections connected by wires and marketed together, the statement specified in this section is required to be affixed only to the main control unit.

(c) When the LPRS device is so small or for such use that it is not practicable to place the statement specified in the section on it, the statement must be placed in a prominent location in the instruction manual or pamphlet supplied to the user or, alternatively, shall be placed on the container in which the device is marketed.

§95.1019 Marketing limitations.

Transmitters intended for operation in the LPRS may be marketed and sold only for those uses described in §95.1109.

PART 97—AMATEUR RADIO SERVICE

Subpart A—General Provisions

Sec.

- 97.1 Basis and purpose.
- 97.3 Definitions.
- 97.5 Station license required.
- 97.7 Control operator required.
- 97.9 Operator license.
- 97.11 Stations aboard ships or aircraft.
- 97.13 Restrictions on station location.
- 97.15 Station antenna structures.
- 97.17 Application for new license or reciprocal permit for alien amateur licensee.
- 97.19 Application for a vanity call sign.
- 97.21 Application for a modified or renewed license.
- 97.23 Mailing address.
- 97.25 License term.
- 97.27 FCC modification of station license.
- 97.29 Replacement license document.

Subpart B—Station Operation Standards

- 97.101 General standards.
- 97.103 Station licensee responsibilities.
- 97.105 Control operator duties.
- 97.107 Alien control operator privileges.
- 97.109 Station control.
- 97.111 Authorized transmissions.
- 97.113 Prohibited transmissions.
- 97.115 Third party communications.
- 97.117 International communications.